THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7090.

MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Abolitionism Nonplussed in the Senate.

The Naval Discipline Bill Defeated in the

THE GREAT MINT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. STRUCGLE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. THE BROTHERS OF LOVE ADVOCATING THEIR CLAIMS.

BUSINESS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE. Movement for the Repeal of the Liquor

License Law. SINGULAR DEVELOPEMENTS RELATIVE TO

THE CANAL LETTINGS. The Opening of Navigation Throughout the Country.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion on the Mississipple Irish Riot at Lockport---Kossuth at New Orleans.

> die., die., die. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

The Chair laid before the Sonate a communication from copies of all charges on file against the Boundary Comissioners. The Secretary states that no charges of the the Commissioners in any way responsible to that | epart-

Mr. WALKER presented petitions in favor of grants of

land to Wisconsin for several railroads in that State. Also, land to Wisconsin for several railroads in that State. Also, two petitions is favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers. Also, a petition from Rock county. Wisconsin, signed by men, women, and children, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. On motion of Mr. Walker the petition was laid on the table.

Messrs. Maxous and Fish presented petitions from New Nork in favor of an extension of Woodworth's patent. Mr. Summer presented systal petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Dodge presented ten petitions for land to aid in the construction of railroads in Wisconsin.

Mr. Brodhead presented petitions in favor of an increase of the duty on iron.

THE DEFIENCY BILL.

Was received from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Committee.

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS FRUSTRATED.

Mr. Seward, (free soil) of N. Y., presented a polition in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which he moved be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of N. H., moved to lay Mr. Seward's petition on the table. Carried, by a vote of 33 to 11. as follows:—

Yras-McRess. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Coeper, Dawsen, Dodge (of Iowa), Jones (of Tennessee), King, Mallery, Manzhum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sohastian, Sprunnee, Underwood, and Walker--33.

NAYS-Meastre, Chase, Davis, Dodge (of Wisconsin), Fish, Foote, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sunner, Upham, and Wade—11.

Dawson, (whig) of Ga., asked if the Senator from York believed Congress had any such power? Skwarn said he presented the petition, as he did her petitions, because he believed the petitioners had

o petition.
onars moved to lay it on the table. Carried by Mr. Norris moved to lay it on the table. Carried by cas, 36, nays, 6, as annexed:—

Fras-Messrs. Afams, Atchison. Badger. Bayard, Borlad, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, awson. Dedge, (of lows.) Bouglass, Downs, Felch, Fish, syer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, (of Iowa.) Jones, (of nonessee), Ming, Mallory, Masgoum, Mason. Miler. Norris, hett, Rusk, Sobastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood, and lalker—36.

NAYS-Messrs. Dodge, (of Wisconsin,) Foote, Hale, Sew-

NAYS—Messrs. Dodge, (of Wisconsin,) Foote, Hale, Seward, Sumner, and Wade—6.

Mr. Hale, (free soil) of N. H., presented a petition praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Among other reasons, he said, which were given for the repeal of the law by the petitioners, was, that it held out to the judge of bribe; it gave a fee double, in case of conviction, to what was given in case of acquittal.

Mr. Margus, (whig) of N. C.—How much is that?

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Mr. Margus said that per said that the sum of the second in the country with the said of the said of the second in the pass unrebuked. The petition contained a libel—a foul slander and atrocious calumny supon the judges and whole judiciary of that part of the sountry where this law was to operate. It should be treated as it deserved. He moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Hale said that some two years ago the Senator from South Carolina. (Mr. Butler.) now absent, and the Senator from Virginia. (Mr. Mason) had declared they would not again object to the reception of those petitions which he occasionally presented. He was surprised that they were objected to now.

Mr. Masor said he did not remember that he had said what the Senator (Mr. Hale) now stated; but knowing what his sentiments then and now were, it was likely he had said so. He would not now object to this potition, but if the Senate called upon him to vote, he would wate against it. By saying that he would not interpose objections, he did not wish to be understood as being in favor of any further agitation of the subject.

Mr. Masow from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the

Mr. Underwood, (whig) of Kentucky, argued to and period.

Mr. Masow moved that his bill be postponed to and made the special order for Monday, the 26th of April.

Mr. Halk asked for a division on the question, which being agreed to the bill was postponed until the 26th of April. On the question being put of making it a special order for that day, the vote was ayes, 19; noes, 19. Lost.

Mr. Mason asked if the bill would now go on the calendar?

calendar?

The Chair said not until the 20th of April.

Mr. Masos moved and voted for postponing the bill,
which was reconsidered; and then the motion to postpone
was withdrawn. So the bill takes its regular place on the

was witbdrawn. So the bill takes its regular place on the calendar.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing an inquiry into the propriety of subscribing for Stryker's Annual Register.

OVERNMENT CONTRACTORS—ARMY OFFICIALS, ETC.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., offered a resolution, which was agreed to requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any army officers have been contracting to furnish supplies to government; if so, what were the rates of such contracts, compared with other persons contracting for the same things, to be delivered at the same times and places; also the names of the said officers making and sanctioning such contracts, and what measures have been adopted in such cases by the department.

Mr. HUNTER offered another, which was also agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the

what measures have been adopted in such cases by the department.

Mr. Hunder offered another, which was also agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it penal in an officer of the United States to become a contractor, or take an interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract to furnish supplies to the government of the United States.

The CUBAN EXPEDITION—PROPERTY OF STATIABLE DESTROYED IN PLOUDED, ETC.

Mr. Mallory, (dem.) of Fa., offered a resolution—agreed to also—that the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to have investigations made whether any Spanish subjects, not sizens of the United States, have sustained damages, by loss of property or otherwise, in consequence of any public outbreak or violence in the State of Florida growing out of the Cuban expedition, and authorizing him to make prompt indemnity for such damage.

The appropriations partment.

Mr. Halk followed in support of the whole bill.

Mr. Hunten briefly replied.

Mr. Clames. (whig) of R. I., obtained the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. Corper. (whig) of Ph., moved a reconsideration of the vote on the rejected bill for the relief of the Carmelite Numbers, of Baltimore. Laid over.

THE THE STREET SUPPLY CONSTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took up the bill amendatory of the existing laws relative to the half and

quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes. The blit prevides that, from the first of June next, half dollars shall weigh one hundred and ninety-two grains; the quarter dollar, and the dime, and half dime respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-teath of the weight of the half dollar. [A full synopsis of this bill has been already published in our columns.] The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THE CAPITOL NALARGEMENT.

A message was received from the President, communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the extension of the wings of the Capitol. &c. Referred.

mmendments.

Mr. Clarke desired that the salary of the Rhode Island Judge should be increased.

Mr. Rhett. (dem.) of S. C., hoped the bill would pass without amendments. If amendments were to be made

without amendments. If amendments were to be made he had one to offer.

Mr. Davis, (whig,) of Mass. spoke of the justice of rais-ing the salary of the Massachusetts Judges.

Mr. Shields withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bonland. (dem.) of Ark., opposed any increase of salary of federal officers; it tended to draw power and in-fluence to the great central government here. After some further debate the Senate adjourned without taking the quantion

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1852. BILLS FROM THE SENATE-NAVAL DISCIPLING-THE JAPANESE

EXPEDITION, ETC. lution that the House proceed to the disposal of such Senate bills on the Speaker's table as shall not give rise

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn., said he was ready to re port from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Senate bill enforcing discipline and good morals in the navy. The East India squadron is about to sail, and it is deemed important by the commanding officers that the bill should be

Mr. VENABLE, (whig) of N. C., briefly urged the taking

Mr. Brown's resolution was not received, however-the

House refusing to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., then asked leave to introduce the Discipline in the Navy bill.

Mr. Fowner, (whig) of Mass., said it had been stated in the papers that the expedition spoken of is to enter into negotiations with the Japanese, at all hazards. Is this so?

his so?

Mr. Stanton.—I am not able to inform the gentleman.

Mr. Stanto, (whig) of N. C.—I call the gentleman from
Massachusetts to order. The inquiry has nothing to do.

Massachusetts to order. The inquiry has nothing to do-with the question.

Mr. Fowler.—I will put another.

Mr. Stanlt.—I object. and call to order.

Mr. Stanlt..—I object. and call to order.

Mr. Stanlt...—I object. and call to order.

Mr. Stanlt...—I object. and call to order.

Mr. Stanlt...—I object. and call to order.

which is about to sail, will receive information of its pas-sage for twelve months to come, during which time there
will. without this bill. be no effectual means of enforcing
discipling in the sorvice.

will, without this bill, be no effectual means of enforcing direipline in the service.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Standor reported the bill, which was read. It proposes, in place of the lash, to punish sallors for offences by diminishing the rations, restricting them to diet of bread and water, and imposing extra police duties. In case of theft, in addition to the foregoing, the culprit is to wear a badge, with the word "thie?" on it, and to make good the amount stolen. Solitary confinement, wearing ball and chain, deprivation of liberty on shore, &c. are likewise to be imposed. As inducements to good behavior a system of rewards is likewise incorporated therein. The committee proposed to strike out the punishment of wearing the thief badge.

Mr. Standor further explained the bill, and, in conclusion, stated that the Secretary of the Navy and the

Mr. Stanton further explained the bill, and, in conclusion, stated that the Secretary of the Nary and the commanders of the squadrons about to sail, are anxious for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Joans, (dem.) of Tenn., said there was too much in the bill to pass in this hurried way.

Mr. Stuar (dem.) of Mich., remarked that there are several things in the bill be could not vote for, and he suggested that the bill be printed, and Thursday be set apart for its consideration. From his present imperfect understanding of the bill, should he be pressed to vote, he should have to vote against it.

Mr. Stanton had no objection to postone the bill to an early day. He had thought, however, that the provisions are so simple as clearly and easily to be understood.

sions are 50 simple as clearly and easily to be understood.

Mr. Stuart moved to make the bill the special order
for Thursday next, and proceeded to give his reasons for
the motion. He had voted to abelish flogging in the
navy, and enumerated his objections to this bill, at
considerable length.

Mr. Starly replied.—It was obvious that the gentleman would vote against the bill in any form. As all
members could not examine into every measure brought
forward, it was evident they must take some things on
faith. The Naval Committees of the Senate and House
have approved of this bill, and it has the sanction of commanders, who have spent nearly all their lives on salt
water, in the service of their country.

Mr. Bayly, (dem.) of Va., having been requested by
a number of gentlemen interested in the naval service,
to examine the bill, said he had done so, and was satisfied, not only of the propriety of passing it, but of the
necessity of passing it at once. He said the difficulties
on shipbord usually occur two or three weeks after

hed, not only of the propriety of passing it, but of the necessity of passing it at once. He said the difficulties on shipboard usually occur two or three weeks after vessels go out of port. On plantations, the negros, during the first two or three weeks, try the temper of a now overseer. So it is with the sailors. They try the temper of the commander, and see what he can do. If you give them an inch they will take an ell. To have a good voyage out is to have discipline maintained during the first two or three weeks.

Mr. Onn. (dem.) of S. C., asked Mr. Baylly whether it was right to force a passage of the bill when other gentlemen had not had an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. Baylly replied—If this bill was complicated in its character, there might be some force in the objections of the gentleman. He undertook to say that nineteentwenticths of the bils reported here are voted on without having been read by the members; and if this bill shall be passed without having been read by one-tenth, it would by no means be singular in that respect. He moved the previous question.

Having obtained the floor on that condition from Mr. Stanly,

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., asked, but without success, that the motion be withdrawn; therefore he expressed the hope that it would be voted down. We did not, said he, con-

Mr. Joyss, of Tenn., asked but without success, that the motion be withdrawn; therefore he expressed the hope that it would be voted down. We did not, said he, contract for pensions and asylums for sailors when we voted that the bill be reported.

Mr. Stuart moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday.

The demand for the previous question was first voted on, and seconded by ayes \$1; nays. 69. This cut off the motion to postpone.

Mr. Oar moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was negatived, by yeas, 71; nays. 94.

Mr. One moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was negatived, by yeas, 71; nays, 94.

The amendment to strike out the clause requiring a guilty sallor to wear a badge with the word "thief" on it, was agreed to.

The bill was then rejected, by yeas, 76; nays, 97, as

The amendment to strike out the clause requiring a guilty sailor to wear a badge with the word "thief" on it, was agreed to.

The bill was then rejected, by yeas, 76; nays, 97, as follows:—
YAS-Moeste. Abercrombie, Aiken, Appletof, Ashe, Bayly, Bartlett, Bennett, Bosock, Bowier, Bragg, Breckentill, Chandler, Ching, Brown (Now Jersey), Burrows, Cabell, Chandler, Ching, Brown (Now Jersey), Burrows, Cabell, Chandler, Ching, Brown (Now Jersey), Burrows, Caroling, Ching, Ching,

(laughter.) and that the selection be vise wee instead of by ballet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Strawer, of Tenm., said that the bill proposed a system of rewards; especially after twenty years of service, the salior shall be permitted to go into the maval asylum with half pay during his life.

Mr. Hall. (dom.) of Mo., asked whether the gentieman would be willing to pension officers of the army and navy who have served faithfully for twenty years.

Mr. Stawer replied that the committee on naval affairs will report a bill putting disabled naval officers on a retired list—thus opening a way to the promotion of young officers. For himsalf he would not be willing to turn them or the saliors away, after having faithfully served their country.

Mr. Ona opposed hasty legislation on the bill, and wanted time to examine.

Mr. Vanauz juitified the vote which he gave for the bill and spoke of the difficulty in which the majority had placed themselves.

Mr. Millson said he had conversed with a large num-

bill and spoke of the difficulty in which the majority had placed themselves.

Mr. Millsow said he had conversed with a large number of those who voted against the bill, and had learned that they would prefer having no bill at all to the one before the House.

Mr. Jones, (of Tenn.), proposed to relieve the majority from the dileama in which the gentioman from North Carolina (Mr. Venable) seemed to think they had involved themselves, by moving to lay the proposition to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, on the table, and expressed the hope that the House would not adjourn until the question should be taken. We will now see who will face the music.

However, the House adjourned and the subject went over.

Affairs in Washington.
THE PUBLIC PRINTING—CLERKS DISMISSED, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1852. Plans for executing the public printing are now engaging the earnest attention of the joint committees of Congress. The execution of the present contract is wo-

the Pension Office.

The exhibition of Leutze's picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, in the Rotunda of the Capitol closes to-morrow. It is reported to have been sold for \$13,000.

Very Interesting from Albany. RUMORED BLACK MAIL OPERATIONS BRIWERN THE BANKS AND STATE OFFICERS—THE CANAL CONTRACT EXCITEMENT—BRIDGING NAVIGABLE STREAMS—NA-VIGATION-ALBANY COUNCIL AND SUSQUEHANNA

ALBANY, March 29-9 P. M Mr. Babcock, (whig), to-day introduced a bill into the Senate repealing all the laws in this State which license the selling of intoxicating liquors. It will be acted upon in the course of a few days, and from the manifestations of favor with which it was received, there appears to be a feeling in favor of abolishing all enactments. The emperance ultras are opposed to the measure. There is no probability that the Maine or any other liquor law will be even taken up for discussion by the present Legis-Since the expulsion of E. L. Snow from the As-

Mr. Fillmore's silver gray aper in this city, that certain Banks in this State had paid heavy premiums to State officers who had control of the Canal funds, for the privilege of having the use of such deposites. Mr. McMurray, (dem.) this morning offered a resolution in the Senate,

lege of having the use of such deposites. Mr. McMurray, (dem.) this morning offered a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, instituting a committee to make enquiry into the charge, with power to send for persons and papers. The persons suspected have held high stations, but at present it will not be prudent to disclose names.

It is probable that the Court of Appeals will soon be authorized to adjudicate upon the canal transactions. A bill was introduced this morning by Mr. Bartlett, (dem.), which removes the mandamus cases in relation to the refusal of the Auditor to pay defendants, directly to that court, without being taken to a full supreme bench, and that these cases shall take precedence over all others now on the calendar. The bill will pass in a few days, and then we shall have the opinion of that court as to the constitutionality of the Canal law and the validity of the canal lettings. The final decision of the vexed questions will relieve the contractors and the people from a world of anxiety.

A bill was reported in the Assembly authorizing the construction of a bridge at Albany. It is now so late in the season that matter cannot be reached, and consequently, the Trojans will not make any efforts in opposition. The bill to allow the construction of a bridge over the Harlem river, on the line of the New Rochelle Railroad, was passed in committee. Mr. Blackstone opposed the bill, and remarked that if it did pass this Legislature has a right to bridge a navigable stream. Mr. Luckey wanted Col. Snow to be present and assist in the discussion of the law but the Assembly thought the affair could be disposed of without a display of the Colonel's eloquence.

The Hudson river mavigation is now resumed. Several boats have arrived from below, and thirty from New York. The Hendrich Hudson arrived this morning, at the seven circleck, with a large number of passengers and considerable freight. A formidable opposition will now the advance of the law but he Assembly thought the affair could be

lion towards the construction of the Albany and Susque-hanna Railroad. A remonstrance will be presented to the State Senate, protesting against the bill for that ob-ject, now before that body. This action decides the fate of the enterprise. The road will not be built. W.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29, 1852.

The proceedings of the 28th instant were:—Cause No. 29—Burr, respondent, against King, impl'd, appellant; argued; Judiah Ellsworth for appellant, and E. P. Bullard for respondent. Nos. 30 and 31—Noyes against Blakeman and others; Judgment by default against plaintiff in each case; S. Stevens, counsel.

29th.—Ne. 34—Dowes and others, respondents, against Hotchkiss and others, appellants; Alvah Worden for respondents.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALBANY, March 29, 1852.

NEW YORK SUPERVISORS-EDUCATION. Mr. McMunnay presented the memorial of the Super

visors of New York, for additional power over the expenses for educational purposes. USURY.

Mr. Bancook reported favorably on the bill prohibiting

the interposition of usury by corporations when sued.

cision in certain acts arising from mandamus.

cision in certain acts arising from mandamus.

Mr. Barcock (whig) asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to abolish licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Babcock referred to the action of the Legislaure on this subject. He referred briefly to the mode of licensing the sale of liquor, and thought the power should be withdrawn from the Mayors of the different cities, and that the sellers of liquors should be proceeded against in the same manner as is provided for by existing laws against disorderly houses. He thought the only proper way to reach this subject was to abolish the licenses—and he introduced a bill in accordance with the views he had expressed.

had expressed.

Mr. Monnes (whig) explained the action of the bill in had expressed.

Mr. Monree (whig) explained the action of the bill in the House, where it was to be considered on Wednesday.

Mr. Van Schoonnoven (whig) alluded to the differences entertained by the friends of the cause. He had never for a moment presumed that the Maine law could be enacted in this State. It was entirely repugnant to the feelings of the people, and he deemed it too absurd to consider that it could be carried at the present session. He referred to the denunciations of the Legislature by certain classes and persons, for not prohibiting by the most stringent laws the sale of liquors, and he had often heard the charge of murder laid at the door of the public authorities for not doing the most inconsistent deeds; he repudited the insinuation of those who had thus engaged their attentions.

After some further conversation, the bill was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Mondas introduced a bill to incorporate the New York Art Hall Association.

THE BLACK MAIL CHARGE.

Mr. McMichary called attention to the following artists the last attacks.

Mr. McMunnay called attention to the following artisle

waspestpened, and made the special order for Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Baiston (dem.) called for the consideration of the joint resolution authorising the Joint Committee on the camal lettings to examine C. P. Chamberlain under oath, as to the charges preferred against it by the Attorney General.

General.

Mr. Connell (dem) moved to amond by extending the same privilege to Col. Abel and James Kidd, Esq. A debate ensued, which was extended to the hour of

Mr. Monnor (whig) moved that the Excise bills be all referred to the Committee of the Whole having in charge Mr. Babcock's bill. It was made the special order for Monday next.

The Committee of the Whole (Mr. Yampershirt in the chair) then took up the Building Associations bill.

The general bill was samended, and reported to the by ayes, 11; nays, 8.
The individual liability clause was also renewed in the

Mr. Baseoes now moved the reconsideration of the vete striking out the last section, and that that motion is upon the table. Agreed to, and motion lies on the table. Adjourned.

ALBANY, March 29, 1852. PROPOSED BRIDGES OVER THE HUDSON, HARLEM RIVER, ETC.
Mr. BUTLER, by consent, brought in a bill to construct

bridge across the Hudson river, at Albany. A motion by Mr. Lucker, to refer it to a select com mittee, to report complete, was lost. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The bill to bridge the usvigable streams between New

Rochelle and New York was taken up. It authorizes the

Rochelle and New York was taken up. It authorizes the bridging of Harlem and Bronx rivers. East and West Chester creeks, &c., on the route of the New York and New Rochelle Railway.

Mr. Blacksrons called for a remonstrance from the Eastern section of New-York, against the bridge over the Harlem River, and railway in the Second avenue.

Mr. Rosk thought the remonstrants did not understand the bill. The Harlem River could not be bridged unless by the consent of the Common Council of New York.

Mr. Blacksrons was in favor of striking out Harlem River.

Mr. Black opposed this. The road could not come into New York, if it was adopted.
Mr. A. Sarrıs supported the bill at length.
Mr. Lucker insisted that there were other objections to the bill than running a track through the Second

Wenue.

Messrs, Cushing and Copeland advocated the bill.

Mr. Lucker further opposed it. The necessity of the ill consisted in the desire of certain real estate specuators in Westchester, to bring their lands into the market.

Mr. Blackstone said the people of New York were to a nan opposed to this bill, except the real estate specuators.

man opposed to the same distors.

Mr. Luckey officed an amendment that the road shall not cross the Harlem river, except at the railway bridge, and that the New Haven road be confined to the Fourth

The amendments were lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE DRAFTS OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HUMPHREY, (whig) of Wyoming, moved that the Canal Board inform this House whether the payment of any draft made by either of the canal commissioners for work on the colarged canal has been refused, and if so, the reasons therefor. Adopted.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS—ALLEGED SECRET MERTING OF

the names of those examined, and of those summone is who refused to appear, that the House may take som measures to vindicate its dignity and authority.

Mr. A. Sahthi, (whig) of Chautauque, offered a resolution that the Attorney General communicate to the House information in relation to the late defaulting Treasure of Onondagua.

APTERNOON SESSION.

STAY IN THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The House went into committee on the bill entitled an act to Stay the Collection of Hents in certain cases.

The bill was gone through with and reported to the House without discussion.

Mr. Hurchiso, (whig) of Kings, moved that the report lie on the table—lost by ayes 15, nays 47. The report of the Committee was then agreed to.

A recess was taken till seven o'clock P. M.

Interesting from Nova Scotla.

LIBERAL MEN ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT—LIBUT. GOV. HARVEY'S FUNERAL. Boston, March 29, 1852.

Halifax papers to the 26th inst., received here, men-tion that Messrs. Howe and Fullerton (liberals) had been returned to Parliament from Cumberland county, by about 250 majority. This was considered a great govern-ment triumph. The funeral of the late Licut. Governor Harvey was to take place on the 27th inst., with great military pomp.

LATER FROM TEXAS—THE REPORTED MURDRES IN VIRGINIA DENIED—THE FLORIDA INDIANS—PIBE IN THE GEORGIA WOODS—CATHOLIC BISHOF FOR PHILADELPHIA—SHIP FEVER, &C.

BALTIMORE, March 29 1852 The New Orleans mall, as late as due, is received The papers contain Texas dates to the 19th, but no news of importance. Mesrs. Mills, of Galveston, whose failure

importance. Mesrs. Mills, of Galveston, whose failure some time since created something of a panic in Texas, were redeeming their notes.

The woods in the vicinity of the Georgia railroad were on fire last week, and burned fiercely for several days. Ex-Governor Crawford's steam mill, together with several dwellings, were consumed.

Bishop Newman, the new Catholic bishop for Philadelphia, was consecrated yesterday. The ceremonies were very imposing.

The ship James Henderson arrived at Baltimore today from Liverpool, with emigrants, has twenty cases
of ship fever on board. She is at quarantine.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF SEVEN PERSONS IN VIB-Baltimons, March 29, 1852. The wholesale murder of seven persons, reported by the Vairmount Virginian, to have taken place in Doddridge

county, is flatly contradicted by the Editor of the Clarks-burg Register, published near the locality of the reported murders, who pronounces the rumor to be the greatest humbug of the season. The indian troubles in Florida do not appear to be entirely settled. The Governor had sent Gen. Hopkins, with an armed company, into Orange county to Investi-gate the recent outrages. The whites appear determined to force the Indians to emigrate. A delegation of friendly Seminole Indians have been despatched to Billy Bowlegs to induce him to emigrate.

Bostox, March 29, 1852.

It is currently reported in State street, this moraling that defalcations to the extent of \$73,000 have been discovered in the Suffolk Bank since Saturday. The officers of the Bank have not yet made ther official report Clerks were engaged all Sunday in investigating the books, and have not yet finished. Irish Riot near Lockport.

Lockpoar, March 29, 1852.

The military and fire department of this village have been called out to quell a disturbance among the Irish, about three miles west of the canal, where they are having a general fight with guns, &c. Our jail has been full of the rioters for a week past. The disturbance has continued for more than a fortnight; but not to such an extent as at present. It was occasioned by one party striking for higher wages and attempting to drive off those who remained at work.

Fire at Syracuse.

Syracusz, March 29, 1852.

The long wooden building on Salina street, known as Tipperary Block, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by H. Winchester of New York, and insured for \$3.500, which will cover the loss. The inhabitants were mostly Irish families, who managed to save a great part of their furniture in a damaged condition. The fire was discovered in a woodshed, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Mint Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1852. The public meeting, this evening, to resist the reremoval of the Mint from this city, attracted a goodly tion of party. The speakers were all men of business, and most of them made their first appearance on the restrum. The meeting was organised by a selection of

officers, viz :- ISAAO R. DAVIS, Prosident. Robert Ewing, Jacob J. Vaughan, John Miller, Jr.
Thomas Watson, G. C. Richards, J. R. Forcas, Jacob B. Lancaster, Henry White.
Thomas Hart, Allon C. Muchaner, Honry L. Benner

James Traquair, Gideon G. Westoots, Wm. P. Janks.

The Passuperr stated the object of the meeting to be. could not believe that the representatives of the nation would over consent to the location of a branch mint in would over consent to the location of a branen mint in removal of the mother mint was contemplated. He urged that the present capacity of the mint was aspable for a coinage of one hundred and twenty miltions per annum. larger than there is any probability it will amount to for many years. The mint had remained here since 1783, and in 1828 Congress declared its location here should be permanent. The only reason assigned fer the proposed removal is the delay in coinage, which at the most never exceeds five days, and at times but one. New York, he said, owed an obligation to Philadelphia for not sconer resisting her encroachments tending t make her the commercial emperium of the Union at the expense of the public treasure. Another reason assigned is the expense of transportation; but this is trifling compared with the immense outlay which would be required to build another mint. He admitted the truth of the assertion, that the great bulk of the buildion arriving from California arrived at New York; but by the satablishment of a bullion agency, providing for its transportation at government expense, will remove the objection to the location of the mint here. A bill, he said, had been prepared, and would soen be presented to Congress, for this purpose. "But then," say the New Yorkera, "our city is the commercial emporium, and Philadelphia is a mere village." This may, or may not, be true; but if a village is equal to the wants of government and people, there is no need of a change.

Col. Pattensos came forward for the purpose of offering a series of resolutions, which were oventually and yet for the castablishment of a branch. Whereas, a project for the establishment of a branch.

ing a series of resolutions, which he did most eloquently, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The following are the resolutions, which were oventually adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, a project for the establishment of a branch mint in the city of New York, after having been vainly urged upon the attention of Congress for six years past, has been again renewed at the present session of that body; and whereas, such ameasure, while it would entail a large and uscless expenditure upon the people, is justified by no adequate grounds of public convenience; and whereas, the real metive of the proposed movement, nover at any time deubtful, has lately been authoritatively avowed to be the suppression of the mint in the city of Philadelphia, inflavor of an establishment in New York; and whoreas, under these circumstances, an expression of opinion from the citizens of Philadelphia has become necessary, lest it might be inforred that they were indifferent t. chis insidious attempt to deprive her of an institution coeval with the present government, and of great public and commercial convenience.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the proposition for the removal of the United States Mint from Philadelphia to New York is recommended by no consideration of national or public interest, and finds no support in the opinions or wishes of any considerable portion of the American people.

Resolved, That the attempt to secure the establishment of a branch mint in the city of New York, is equally unworthy of popular and legislative favor; that it is a masked effort to obtain by indirect means the removal of the Mint, a measure apparently abandoned for the time being, but in effect prosecuted in this less open, but more objectionable shape; that the proposition in this form is undeserving of support, because it is disingenuous and deceptive, a fraud upon Congress and upon the public because it would be attended with great expense in the erection and equipment of the branch now, and of its maintenance hereafter; and because it is cl

delphia at the origin of our governmens, by the fathers of the republic, has subserved every purpose for which it was delighed—meeting from of the people, and vindesting, by its efficiency and success, the wisdom which controlled its location.

Resolved, That Philadolphia, as the political birth-place of the nation, as the metropolis of a Commonwealth ever true to her sister States and to the Union, and as a community whose history and character are not unworthy of respect, has reason to expect justice and an immunity from sinister prejudices in the policy of the general government; that, in the absence of any good reason, and in the face of many and grave objections, the abandonment of a location for the national Mint, rendered peculiarly appropriate by the greengaphical position and the proverbial skill of her mechanics, would be a grierous wrong to the character and unjustified by any view of expediency or public convenience, a causeless and wanton injury inflicted upon one community to gratify the pride or minister to the ambition of another; an act of caprice and inconsistency, of evil procedent, and unworthy the dignity of the government.

Resolved, That, while the citizens of Philadelphia entertain no unkind feelings towards New York, they cannot be insensible to the fact that she has already secured to herself the most lavis bounty of the general government, engrossing its patronage to the almost entire szclusion of other cities; and that this now demand furnishes fresh evidence of a grasping spirit, which, in accomplishing its ends, has no regard for the rights and interests of others.

Resolved, That the eroction, by the patronage of the general government, of a great covernment, of a great covernment of an analyse of the form of the covernment of the covernme

As you would bring us.
FREDERICK FRELEX, in his remarks, read the merchants a lecture in not being more united for securing common benefits, and advised them to profit by the example of the merchants of New York, and by similar plans make commerce subservient to the aggrandizement of the city. He recommended fearless action on the part of Philadelphis, to put her forward in the great strife for advantages to be derived by combined action for the common good.

Mr. John M. Kenney asserted that New York owed its reputation for greatness to the systematic puffing by the press of that city, and said, that if the published accounts of the shipments of breadstuffs were compared with the official Custom House reports, a great disparity would be evinced. The jealousy apparent by New York of Philadelphia, showed that we were considered no mean rival. He acknowledged New-York to be the commercial emporium of the country for foreign trade, but it had become so from being the center for agents of foreign houses, representing foreign capital, who entered into unjust competition with houset merchants, by their facility of swaring goods through the Custom House. He concluded by adverting to the immense Western trade enjoyed by Philadelphia during the present Spring, which was but an earnest of what might be expected whom the iron arms, now but imperfectly established, should reach with uninterrupted lines not only the Ohio but the lakes.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and

after their passage, resolutions were passed directly copies of these proceedings to be sent to members of Congress and the Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned.

Arrival of Kossuth at New Orleans

NO PREPARATIONS—NO EXCITEMENT. New ORLEADS, March 27, 100 Kossuth reached this city to-day. There were no preparations made for his reception, and scarce any sauthe ment was manifested

LARGE AMOUNT OF PREIGHT FOR THE EAST—BANK

THOMPSON, ETC.

PITTAMENO, MATCH 29, 1852.

Since the opening of the Pennsylvania Canal—new twelve days—there have been 200 clearances from this point. The amount of freight sent castward has exceeded 550 barrels per day.

Rand Thompson, the great swindler, arrested a few days since in Philadelphia, as an escaped convict from the Kentucky positentiary, left this city yesterday, in charge of the assistant keeper of the Ponitentiary, or route for Frankfort.

A new steamboat company has been started in this city, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Pittsburg and Louisville, Ky. Eight first dass boats are to be contracted for immediately, and will be built with all possible deepatch.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1852.
Last night, as Messrs. Hugh and William Muldoon

attacked by three men near the County Almshous One of the men fired a pistol, soverely wounding William Muldoon on the hand. One finger had subsequently to be amputated. Robbery was evidently the design of the attack. BUYFALO, March 29, 1852.

A pediar named Lorenzo Maght was killed on the rad-

road, on Saturday, while walking on the track near this city. He stepped off on the approach of a train, but not far enough, and was struck by the framework. The train was going at full speed, but no blame attached to the engi-neer.

EXPLOSION OF A STRAMER—HIGHT PERSONS KILLED, AND SEVERAL AWFULLY SCALDED—STEAMBOAR The steamer Pocahontas has collapsed both the flues of

her middle boiler, killing eight persons, and severely sealding eighteen others. All the sufferers belong to Western States.

The steamer Grampus sunk in the Hatchee river. No liver were lost.

Lake Navigation. LAKE ONTARIO OPEN TO TORONTO. ROCHESTER, March 29, 1862 The steamer Admiral from Toronto, arrived at this

port this morning. She had to cut her way through the ice at Toronto three-quarters of a mile. She brought ever two hundred passengers and a large amount of goods Navigation between here and Toronto may now be con-Navigation between here and Toronto may now be sea-sidered open.

ANTICIPATED OPENING OF LAKE ERIN, RTG.

BUFFALO, March 29, 1852.

The weather is mild here, and the ice is gradually leav-ing the lake. The creek is clear, and active preparations are making for the opening of navigation. From present appearances, boats will probably leave next week.

HARBOR CLEAR AT DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, March 29, 1858.

Our harbor is clear of ice, and steamers run regularly from here to Cleveland. To edo and Detroit. Should the weather continue favorable, all the ports on the lake will be open in a very few days.

Narrowssung, March 29, 1852. Several days of warm weather have had the desired Several days of warm weather have had the desired effect upon the ice in the "lig Eddy" of the Delaware river, at this place. The river is now fairly open. The bridge of lee proved to be twenty-live feet thick, and defied the recent flood, in consequence of which over three hundred rafts were blocked in the river above, which are awaiting a freshet to carry them down the river to market. The weather now indicates rain.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER CALIFORNIA STEAMER.-According to previous announcement, the steamship Cortes was launched from Messra. Westervelt & Mackay's yard, yes terday. Her dimensions are :- Length. 225 feet; beam, 32% feet; hold, 24 feet. She is a fine, sharp looking vessel, of 1,800 tons burthen, and is to be fitted with tw the opportunity of giving a more extended notice of he

when completed.

RELIEF FOR THE SHIPWRECKED.—The Presidents of the Atlantic Mutual, General Mutual, Mercantile Mutual, Sun Mutual, Astor Mutual, and Union Mutual insurance companies, each generously presented yesterday Win. J. Murphy with twenty-five dollars to relieve the distresses of Josiah C. Kelly, Frederick Colby, and the widow of Lesiah D. Philips. master, mate, and cook of the unfortunate schooner Reaper, of Yarmouth. (Mass.), which voscel foundered off Montauk on Thursday last, and the survivers having been rescued by the pilots and crew of the pilot sand crew of the pilot sand crew of the pilot boat Yankee, only by the most ardous exertions. LAUNCHED—At Lubec. 23d inst., by Mr. J. Kennedy, a fine copper fastened schooner of 157 tons, called the Mar-cia, owned by Mr. Andr. w Ring, and to be commanded by Capt. Thos. Bunker.

City Intelligence.

Tus Calamity is Therveron Street.—Coroner Ives yesterday afternoon empannelled a jury for the purpose of investigating the cause of the falling of an unfinished building situated in West Thirty-second street, near the Eight avenue, which caused the death of John Brody, foreman of the masons, and James Farrell, laborer. At 3 o'clock, the Goroner provided carriages, and sonveyed the jury to view the dead bodies, and also to view the ruins which caused the loss of life and serious injury several others. The particulars of this calamity, as far as could be learned, has already been published, and it now only awaits the legal investigation of the Coroner in order to ascertain the cause of such calamity, and to attach the blame, if any there be, on the person or persons. After viewing the body and the ruins, the jury were discharged for the day to meet again at the Coroner's office this day, at 10 o'clock.

Baino Back that Hat.—The person who yesterday

ner's office this day, at 10 o'clock.

Bring Back that Hat.—The person who yesterday took the notes and papers from a reporter's new hat on the rack at Butts' Hotel, and afterwards transferred the new beaver to his own head and deliberately walked off with it, would do himself a favor, as also the owner of the article, by returning it to the hotel. The perpetrator of this small but contemptible theft is known, and will save himself a prosecution for petit lareeny by returning the stolen hat and taking his dilapidated old one back again.

-Last evening was performed, at Niblo's Theatre, Donizetti's beautiful opera of the "Child of the Regiment This popular opera is always sure to draw a good house, if even decently performed. The music is exquisite, the incidents of the story are very touching, and its milltary character renders it attractive to many, independent of its other merits. It is a wonderful felief after such an abeurd opera as the "Black Domino" The house, as

might be expected, was filled to repletion, and the operawas received with great celat. In some parts the applause
was received with great celat. In some parts the applause
was rapturous and enthusiastic.

On the whole it was well performed. The chorus was very
good, and the "regiment" was fairly represented by the
rergeant's guard, under command of Mr. Leach as Sulpice, who acquitted himself in a very creditable manner.
Mr. Hudson, as Tonio, sung one song very well, but we do
not like him as well in this part as in Don Henriquez, in
the "Crown Diamonds." Mrs. McKenna. as the mother
of Marie, succeeded better as an actross than a vocalist.
But the attraction of the evening was Madame Thillion,
who displayed her characteristic excellencies and her
equally characteristic faults. Her accent was affectedly
foreign, and her manner in many places not so natural as
it ought to be. It is by far too French. We also think
that her rendering of the part was unnecessarily
rompleb, and had too much of familiarity and boldness in
it. It was not exactly as Sentag or Lind would perforait, but Madame Thillon has a method of her own, and is
the original child of the regiment. With the oxceptions
we have mentioned, she was very successful. She was
lively piquant, versatile, and maire, and looked charming;
she also sung some of the songs very sweetly and very
effectively. Her voice is not of course, what it once was;
but it is still equal to some very brilliant passages, for
which the appears to reserve herself. In the singing leason she was very happy, and also in taking her farowell
of the regiment. She looked the character throughout;
and, take her all in all she acted and sung it as perhaps
few living artists could have done.

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD. The British mail steamship Niagara, Captain Stone, will leave Boston to-morrow noon, for Halifax and Liver

pool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at one and three o'clock this afternoon. The New Your Warney HERALD, with the latest news, printed in French and English will be published at ten o'clock this morning